

DESCRIPTIONS, STANDARDS, and GUIDELINES
Ponderosa Pine
Geographic Areas

GA#	SIZE (Acres)	DESCRIPTION	FIRE
2	308,394	Williams R.D. Ponderosa Pine, 6,500 – 9,388'	The fuel profile is conducive to high intensity wildland fires that can result in destruction or heavy damage to resources and developed facilities. Prompt fire suppression must be instituted when the threat of high intensity wildland fire exists.
10	86,250	Tusayan R.D. Ponderosa Pine, 6,700-6,900'	The fuels profile is variable with areas of high hazardous fuel loadings and areas of very sparse fuels.
13	268,719	North Kaibab R.D., Ponderosa Pine, 7,000 – >9,000'	The fuel profile is conducive to large high intensity wildland fires with the potential for very high resource damage.
GUIDELINES			<p>1. Air & Watershed Resource Operations & Improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate areas impacted by wildland fire. <p>2. Activity & Natural Fuel Operations & Improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Northern Goshawk suitable nesting areas, preferred method for treating woody debris is fire use, next lopping and scattering, and lastly, hand piling. ▪ In Northern Goshawk replacement nesting areas, preferred method for treating woody debris is fire use, next lopping and scattering, and lastly, hand piling. Avoid slash piling with crawler tractor. ▪ In Northern Goshawk PFAs, preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, fire use, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling.

****This direction was taken from the Forest Plan, 1996, amended August 2000.**

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In other forested areas, preferred method for treating woody debris is, in order, fire use, lopping and scattering, hand piling, machine grapple piling, and lastly, crawler tractor piling.▪ Priority for fuel treatment investment is given to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Rural-urban interface.b) Areas which exceed the burning conditions which yield the historical, 50 percentile rate of fire spread in fuel model K (NFDRS).c) Maintenance of existing fuel breaks and fuel reduction corridors. <p>3. Fire Protection Operations and Improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Do not allow wildland fires to spread to lands of other ownership.▪ Protect human life and improvements▪ Provide fire protection to restrict wildland fire size to 20 acres.▪ Minimize acreage burned by high intensity wildland fires (200+ BTU/FT/SEC).▪ Long term average annual burned area should not exceed 70 acres.▪ Fires from natural ignitions may exceed these size limits when
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	<p>burning within an approved area and declared a wildfire for resource benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Fires which exceed, or are expected to exceed the size objective for the GA are considered escaped and a response to wildland fire is determined by using a decision support process (WFDSS). The decision will consider at least the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The resource management emphasis of threatened GAs.b) Suppression costs commensurate with resources protected.c) Effects on air quality, aesthetics, soil, and watershed.d) Social acceptance of acreage burned.e) Current availability of suppression resources.f) Size objectives are based on continuous area of high intensity burn.g) Impacts on heritage resources.
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